

MAKES A MOST CHEERFUL HOME

Style of Building That Has Been Popular for Many Hundred Years.

HAS MUCH TO RECOMMEND IT

Always Light and Airy, and the Matter of Slightly Increased Cost of Heating is Hardly Worth Considering.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A house built at right angles to itself is shown in the accompanying plan. For some reasons this style of building has more to recommend it than almost any other design. It was the first way invented to make a house larger without making it too long.

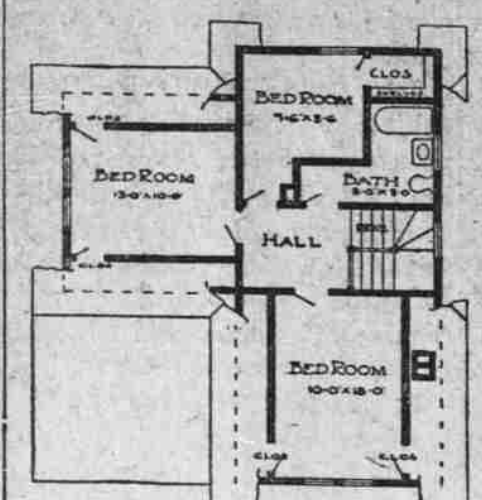
In the early history of building operations houses were made narrow because window lights were small and it was difficult to light a wide room. It was also more difficult to build a wide house at that time because they hadn't sawed joists and they lacked the mechanical contrivances that we now have for putting buildings together. A floor with hewed timber beams more than sixteen feet long was altogether too shaky. In fact, floors used to go down into the cellar occasionally when parties of young folks got too boisterous.

Although this way of building a house is several hundred years old, it is still as popular as ever and the reason is that houses built in this way make very comfortable homes. They have a homelike appearance as you stand and look at them and when you go inside they are so light and cheerful that you feel at home in no time.

The only objection is that every room in the house has two or three outside walls and for this reason it is a little more difficult to heat such a house in cold weather, but we have learned how to protect ourselves

When you have a nice porch furnished up in that way you like to use it as early in the season as possible and as late as possible in the fall. If this porch looks to the south or east it will be comfortable on sunny days late in the spring and you will get a month's use of it more than you would of an ordinary straightaway veranda. By fitting it with screens and sash the time may be extended to include almost the round year in some locations. The fashion of screening porches in the summertime to keep out flies and mosquitoes is a good one and it is easy to lift out the screens in the fall and put sash in their places.

There are different ways of managing. Some people like to do things differently from the ordinary and I notice that such folks generally get more out of life. Some families live in their houses, while others make the house a place to stay in when necessary and



Second Floor Plan

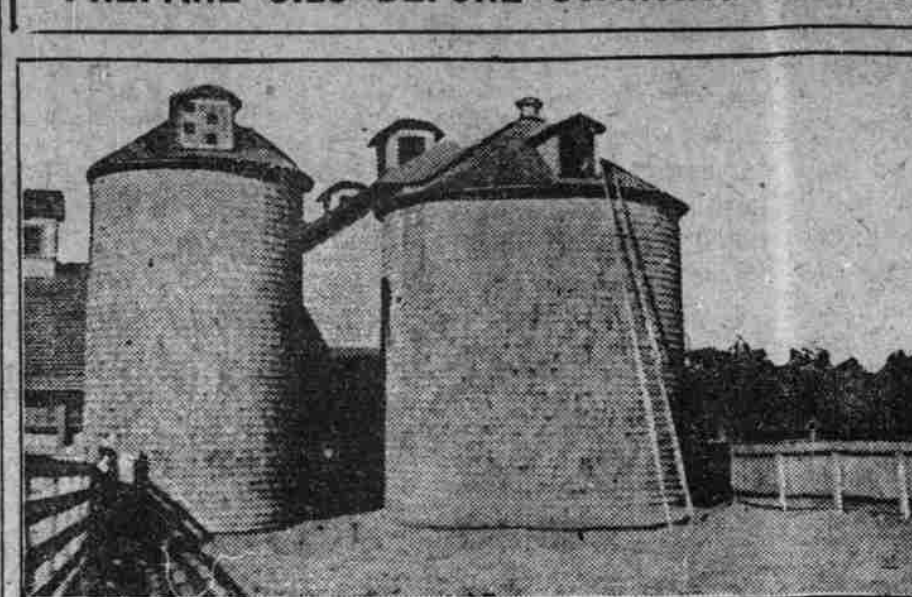
get away from it as much and often as possible. A good deal depends on the house plan, in the first place, but more depends on the housekeeper, because one person will make a house comfortable and inviting, while another woman who works just as hard perhaps, has the faculty of making things rather unpleasant. The chairs may be too nice to sit down in, or there may be a lot of bric-a-brac in the way, stuff you are afraid of breaking or disarranging. The study of a home means much more than the plan and manner of building the house.

This plan may be carried out at a cost of from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

"Doctored" Pearls.

A commotion was caused among the pearl merchants of Paris over a black pearl, the original commercial value of which was \$1,600. This pearl had been manipulated by an expert known as a "pearl dyer," and when he had finished with it the pearl looked like one worth about thirty thousand dollars. It was then offered for sale through the or-

PREPARE SILO BEFORE STARTING TO FILL



Fine Type of Silo.

(By W. MILTON KELLY.)

Before it is time to fill the silo it should be examined and if a stove silo, the hoops should be tightened and the doors numbered, so that each door will fit properly in its place as soon as the silo is filled up that far.

All of these things should be attended to before the crew and machines begin to work, for it makes an expensive delay to stop all hands and do a little tinkering that could as well have been avoided by a little work at home at a more favorable time.

We figure that it costs us about sixty or seventy-five dollars a day when we are filling our silos, and plan to make every man's time count as much as possible.

We make a practice of starting one corn binder cutting, the day before filling time and then keep two binders cutting while the corn is being run into the silo. We do not like to get too much corn on the ground before we begin filling, owing to the danger of rains and unfavorable weather for working.

When the corn is convenient to the silo we employ four teams to haul the corn to the cutter and four extra men in the field to hand the bundles up to the drivers. One man is kept at the cutting machine to assist the feeder and to save the strings that are used to bind the bundles. This we do as a matter of precaution more than to save the strings, for there have been numerous instances where cows have been injured by eating the strings af-

ter they have been run into the silo.

Two or three men are kept inside the silo to keep the outside edges packed and to distribute the ensilage over the surface properly.

With a good working crew of 14 men beside the crew with the engine and cutter, 100 to 125 tons make a good day's work.

I find that on figuring everything on a strictly cash basis, it costs about 70 cents a ton to harvest ensilage crop; that is allowing each man \$2 per day, the teams \$4 per day and the crew and machine \$2 per hour, running time. Of course, this is not the exact cost, for there are numerous conditions that we cannot allow for, but taken one year with another I believe that 70 cents a ton is a fair average for the cost of cutting the corn and filling the silo.

When it is possible, we fill the silo Saturday and allow it to settle over Sunday and fill the other Monday and then place a woven wire fence around the one that is filled first and refill to the top of the fence so that when the ensilage settles it will be as near full as possible, and after this we refill the other one in the same way.

For a few days we make a practice of keeping the edges packed down and lose but a small amount of ensilage. When it is possible for a man to exchange help, the cash cost of filling may be greatly reduced, but my figures are based strictly on a cash basis, hiring everything done by outside labor.

BEST COVER CROP FOR CORN

If Farmer Has Tools and Power to Do Good Job of Turning Under Wait Until Plant Blooms.

Hairy vetch and rye or winter oats will be the best cover crop to sow in the corn. When the corn is practically mature sow the seed and cover by running between the rows with a five or seven-point cultivator, or if you haven't this, with a double-shovel stock fitted with calf-tongue points. Go twice to the row if necessary to work up the surface of the soil pretty well. Fifteen to twenty pounds of vetch and a bushel of rye or a bushel to a bushel and a half of oats is a seeding. If no kind of vetch has been grown on the land, it will be necessary to inoculate the soil or seed, says Southern Agriculturalist. The soil is inoculated by spreading over it 200 to 400 pounds of dirt per acre from a field that has grown vetch and harrowing it at once. When dirt is not available it is better to inoculate the seed, which is done with a culture that can be got of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., or some commercial concern. Whether dirt or a culture is used, it is important that it should be covered by running the cultivator very promptly after sowing. It is better to sow the dirt or seed in cloudy weather. If you have tools and teams to do a good job of turning under, let the crop stand until the grain is in head and the vetch in bloom. If

oats and vetch, as the vetch does most of its growing after the grain begins to head. Cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, late Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, millet and late sorghum and corn are suitable crops to follow the green manure crop with. It is well if the land can stand a few weeks after the crop is plowed under before planting. In the meantime the harrow or a plank drag should be run over the land as often as once a week if practicable.

Alfalfa Maxims.

1. Alfalfa must be inoculated.
2. Alfalfa cannot stand wet feet.
3. Alfalfa needs a well drained soil.
4. Alfalfa is a poor weed fighter the first season.
5. Alfalfa does not thrive when not cut.—Prof. L. R. Waldron.

Dairy Essentials.

The cow is the machine, the food is the raw material, milk, butter and cheese are the manufactured articles. The dairyman is the manufacturer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Plant pasture grasses over the waste lands.

Wean the calves when pastures get short.

Always select the best heifers for breeding.

Use purebred beef bulls for grading up native stock.

Silage is the best roughage for fattening any class of cattle.

While the ewe is yielding milk for her lamb she is also growing a fleece.

Summer feeding on pasture is usually more profitable than winter feeding.

Use the coarse fodder, straws, and the stack fields for wintering the breeding herd.

Pound for pound cold-pressed cottonseed cake is not equal to the common cottonseed cake.

Supplementary pastures should always be provided for the hogs to bridge over the dry season.

A mixture of cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls and alfalfa hay is a good ration for fattening calves.

Give the pigs a variety of feed. The more rapid and profitable growth will more than repay the thought and care.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of hilly land in the East and South where sheep can be raised with profit and where little else can.

First-class mutton does not go begging in the markets these days. It is always in demand; but the poor stuff drags as does everything else that is poor.

Women make excellent sheep raisers. They can attend to a flock of sheep with as little trouble as a flock of chickens and will only need the services of a man at shearing and docking time.

The man who goes into the business for the purpose of raising high-class registered animals must have an abiding love of sheep and possess patience, courage and knowledge of selling beyond the average farmer. It is a distinct branch of the business



Plant of Common Vetch.

You can do so, chop the crop up by running over it with a disk harrow. If you can't do that, put a chain on the doubletrees and attach to the plow beam and turn the green stuff under deep and follow with a harrow and rollers and disk to settle the ground down well. When the team is light and the tools not of the best, it is sometimes better to sacrifice some growth of the green manure crop and plow under when it is about knee high. This is unfortunate in the case of rye

Teaching the Pig to Eat.

Teach the pig to eat as early an age as possible, gradually increase the feed until about two months of age, giving as much butter or skim milk as they will take along with what grain they get, and weaning will not be hurtful to either the pig or dam.

Conserve Moisture.

In order to conserve the moisture the land must be cultivated when the conditions demand. This has been called timely cultivation.

SUCCESS OF DAIRYMAN

MUCH DEPENDS UPON CAREFUL REARING OF CALVES.

Where Valuable Animals Are Raised It Is Advisable When Possible to Have Separate Pens for Them and Feed in Stanchion.

(By C. H. ECKLES.)

The success of the dairy farmer depends to no slight extent upon the careful rearing of the calves. This is especially true since dairy cows have reached their present high market price. Most farmers begin with ordinary cows or the best they can get close at home. As a rule this is the best plan to follow. The development of a high class herd from these will depend largely upon three things:

1. The careful selection of individual cows.
2. The use of a pure bred sire.
3. The careful raising of the heifer calves from the best cows.

The cow should be in good flesh at calving time for the best results in milk. She should be dry six weeks. During the pasturing season there is no better plan than to leave her in the pasture, of course under observation, until the calf is born.

The dairy calf is ordinarily raised by hand since the milk of the dairy cow is usually worth so much more than the calf that it requires the first consideration. It is a well established fact that a calf raised on skim milk is as good as one nursed by its mother. In localities familiar with dairying this is well understood, but in other places is virtually unknown, and a strong prejudice exists against feeding skim milk on account of the unhealthy and undersized calves that have been raised in this way. Such calves are the victims of ignorance or carelessness. The skim milk calf properly raised differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift, and value from the same animal when raised by the cow.

While the question as to whether calves should be dropped in the fall or spring may be decided by special conditions, on the whole, fall calves have superior advantages. They come at such a time that work is not urgent and they can have the best attention of the farmer or dairyman. The disadvantages of winter feeding are more than offset by hot weather and annoyance from flies. The fall calf is weaned in the spring and can be put on grass without further attention, while the spring calf goes on dry feed when weaned. For the next three months it does not matter materially whether calves are eating hay or pasture, but the second six months they will do better on grass than any other ration. Ordinarily the cow

which calves in the fall will produce a greater yield during the year as the summer grass stimulates secretion during the latter part of lactation.

The calf's quarters should not be allowed to accumulate a lot of damp, dirty materials as this is almost sure to result in sickness and bad results. The bedding should be abundant and changed often. In order that the pens or stalls be kept clean they should be in the choicest part of the barn where sunshine and light are abundant. In summer, they should have access to a pasture where there is plenty of shade.

Where valuable calves are raised it is advisable to have a separate pen for each animal. Calves should be fed in a stanchion. The most common trouble in calf-raising is scours, or indigestion. This is brought on by over-feeding, feeding sour or old milk, cold milk, and dirty pails, troughs or stalls. Success depends largely upon the ability of the feeder to prevent scours. It is easier to prevent scours than it is to cure them. By watching the small points and keeping conditions right success will take the place of failure.

Corn is a valuable poultry food, and it is in its abuse and not its use that it is to be condemned. Some fowls become fat on almost any kind of food, while others will not fatten even on corn. There seems to be a good bit of human nature about the makeup of the hen. If hens are made to exercise for their grain, and are in a good laying condition, there is not much danger of their becoming over-fat. In fact it is rather a difficult matter to overfatten laying hens. It is when they are slack in laying and become lazy that the fat seems to start to grow. When hens become too fat they should be placed in a separate yard where there is no male bird, as the attention of a male to an overfat hen is apt to hasten death. If such hens are given only an evening feed of wheat and nothing during the day except green food and water they will soon lose considerable of their surplus fat.

Retain Every Pound of Flesh.

It costs just so much to put a pound of meat on an animal, and if it is lost during the winter, from low feeding or exposure, it is just that much extracted from the owner's pocket. It is much more profitable and sensible to retain every pound of flesh gained and also if possible to keep each animal improving all through the winter.

CORN VALUABLE FOR POULTRY

Not Much Danger of Becoming Overfat, if Compelled to Exercise for Their Grain.

Corn is a valuable poultry food, and it is in its abuse and not its use that it is to be condemned. Some fowls become fat on almost any kind of food, while others will not fatten even on corn. There seems to be a good bit of human nature about the makeup of the hen. If hens are made to exercise for their grain, and are in a good laying condition, there is not much danger of their becoming over-fat. In fact it is rather a difficult matter to overfatten laying hens. It is when they are slack in laying and become lazy that the fat seems to start to grow. When hens become too fat they should be placed in a separate yard where there is no male bird, as the attention of a male to an overfat hen is apt to hasten death. If such hens are given only an evening feed of wheat and nothing during the day except green food and water they will soon lose considerable of their surplus fat.

Regularly and Properly.

There is no need of a very complicated system of feeding poultry, but what is done should be done regularly and properly.

What Silo Means.

Adding the silo to the farm simply means applying one of the first principles of modern manufacturing industry to the oldest of all industries.

ROOT INJURIES TO PLANT

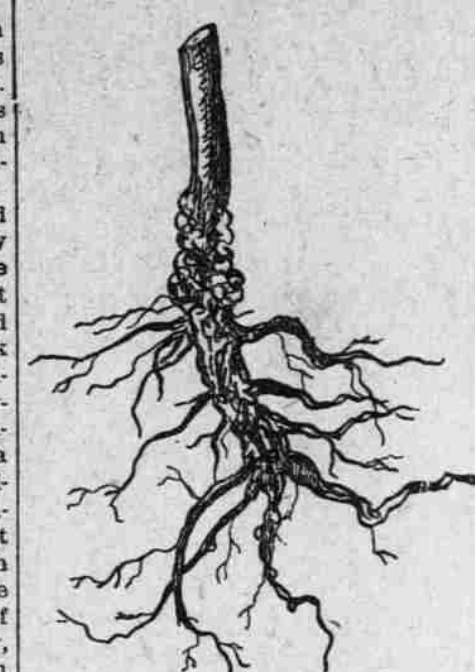
Many Crops Are Affected by Parasitic Diseases—Eradicate by Keeping the Land Bare.

(By N. FULTON.)

Root knot trouble occurs in sandy types of soil in some sections of the United States. Many crops are affected, including alfalfa, vetch, clovers, tobacco, potato, sweet potato, watermelon, cucumber, cantaloupe and tomato. Many other crop plants are affected as well. A few of the common weeds, such as pigweed, wild carrot, purslane and morning glory are also subject to root knot troubles.

Enlargements of irregular shape and size may appear anywhere on the root system. Affected plants are stunted in growth and their foliage is a lighter shade of green than normal. This, however, may be hard to detect when a large area is uniformly infected.

The trouble is caused by a very small worm belonging to the group of Nematodes. The worm may live in the soil for months, but quickly dies



An Affected Plant.

in the galls after the death of the plant. A generation, from egg to egg, is about a month, and one female usually lays several hundred eggs.

The worm lives over winter in protected parts of the soil, or in the galls on perennial plants. They are readily transported to distant places on grapes, peach, or mulberry trees, or in Irish seed potatoes.

Areas can be most quickly cleared of the infestation by keeping the land absolutely bare for two years. The next most effective plan is to plant for two years in resistant crops, as winter rye or oats followed by Iron cowpeas or peanuts and repeat the second year. Susceptible weeds must not be allowed to grow. Some reduction can be accomplished by breaking the land deep in dry weather and allowing it to dry out as much as possible.

SKIM MILK VALUABLE DRINK

Repeated Tests Demonstrate Pullets Lay More Eggs in Winter When Fed on This Diet.

To test the value of skim milk for laying hens, 60 pullets were put in two pens, equally divided, of one variety and all as near of an age as possible. They were fed exactly alike, keeping strict account of their feed, but given different drinks. One pen had sweet skim milk, while the other had only plenty of fresh water.

This test was begun on November 1 and accounts were balanced with both pens on May 1 following. The hens that drank the water had but a little over half as much credit for eggs laid, while their feed had cost nearly a third more than the pen which were fed skim milk. Some days in the very coldest weather the milk-fed pen of 30 pullets laid 28 eggs, and their average for January was 24 eggs daily. The skim milk-fed pen not only produced many more eggs, but they did not consume as much food as the other pen.

Since then these tests have been repeatedly tried with different breeds and with the same results.

MORE USE OF FERTILIZERS

According to Data of Bureau of Department of Commerce Arrival of Materials Is Enlarged.

Imports of fertilizer materials have increased, according to data of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, for the period ended with April, 1914, indicating greatly enlarged arrivals of nitrates, potash salts, and other similar materials.

Kainit, a potash salt of very low price, was imported last year to the extent of 466,000 tons, valued at \$2,000,000; sulphate of potash, 43,000 tons, valued at nearly \$2,000,000; and other fertilizer salts 172,000 tons, valued at \$2,000,000. About 90 per cent of the imported potash is used for fertilizers, and only about 10 per cent in the manufacture of glass, soap-making and other chemical industries. The imports of both the nitrates and the potash salts have more than doubled in the last ten years.

Becoming Popular.

Traction farming is rapidly coming to be one of the prominent features of modern agriculture, as it permits the tilling of large areas within a limited time. That it is more economical for large areas than horse power is very apparent from the rapidly-increasing use of gasoline tractors in the great wheat-producing districts.

Regularly and Properly.

There is no need of a very complicated system of feeding poultry, but what is done should be done regularly and properly.

What Silo Means.

Adding the silo to the farm simply means applying one of the first principles of modern manufacturing industry to the oldest of all industries.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.

Cambridge, Mass., has been a temperance city for 25 consecutive years. In October, 1913, its mayor gave out the following facts:

	1886.	1913.
Population	59,000	110,000
Valuation	\$39,445,670	\$117,186,400

Savings banks' deposits

	1886.	1913.
Depositors	21,215	63,645

This, the mayor believes, is more than the natural or ordinary increase and undoubtedly due to the no-license policy.

The number of children attending public schools in 1886 was 9,631, of whom 516 were in the high school. In 1913 there were 16,000 public school children, of whom more than 2,000 were in the high schools. "This," points out Mayor Bary, "shows a marked increase in the number of children who by reason of better conditions are privileged to continue their education in the higher grades."

Concerning the effects of temperance upon the business interests of the city, he says: "During the years there have located in this city over twenty new concerns representing various industries. It appears that these new concerns employ about two thousand persons, with annual pay rolls of over \$1,000,000, and have expended for suitable buildings to carry on their industries in this city over \$400,000.

"We have it from some of the business men who have recently come to Cambridge that one of the principal things that attracted them to locate here with a large number of employees was the fact that Cambridge is well established as a no-license city."

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Writing on "What Science Says About Alcohol" in a recent number of Munsey's Magazine, Mr. Burton J. Hendrick alludes to the differing methods employed by physicians and laboratory workers. "The latter," he says "care nothing for theories and 'inherited knowledge'; they submit everything to experimentation—to the test tube and microscope. The remarkable fact is," he continues, "that, though the doctors may disagree about alcohol, as about many other things, the scientists apparently never do. Practically all who have really experimented have rendered the verdict strongly against it. Alcohol in their view is not a stimulant, it is not an 'appetizer,' or an aid to digestion, it is not a food in any real meaning of the word, it is not an inspiration and help to mental work and it does not increase muscular activity."

In other words, cold-blooded modern science brands as untrue practically all the claims for alcohol which poets, philosophers, connoisseurs and even physicians have made since the beginning of civilization."

A LIVE TOPIC.

The subject most universally discussed, aside from the weather, is that of temperance. In the newspaper world it is no longer the country weekly and the small city daily; but the great metropolitan papers, as well as the smoking compartments of Pullman cars, at week-end parties, on the porch, in the family circle, among business men at their desks, everywhere, suppression of the liquor traffic is the liveliest question up for general discussion before the American public. The magazines, too, are devoting much space to the discussion. Story writers are teaching the lesson of the value of abstinence and the worthlessness of the man who drinks. It is no longer the lonesome fight of the preachers and the extremists; conservative common sense and consecrated patriotism have also taken up the cudgel against the business of legalizing the selling of destruction.—Alabama Citizen.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND NATION.

The total amount of revenue received from the liquor traffic, including duties on imports, is less than \$350,000,000 annually.

The cost of the traffic to the nation is \$5,000,000,000, or over \$14 for every revenue dollar received.

The raw material of the saloon is the boy.

Its finished product is the drunkard.

LID ON THE NAVY VESSELS.

At midnight, June 20, Secretary Daniels' "dry" edict went into effect, and John Barleycorn walked the plank of the American battleship. The event was one of interest, say the press dispatches, especially on the vessels in Mexican waters. On board the New York, July 4, was held the first "dry" smoker. Soft drinks were served.

English Soap Clubs.

"Soap clubs held here," is the notice in a shop window in Soho, London. On inquiry it was found that the clubs were similar to the hat and feather clubs which abound in Whitechapel and Bethnal Green. The money is pooled together every week for soap, and there is a draw who shall have it first. You may be lucky and get your soap the first week you join the club, or you may have to wait three months. But a glance at Soho waiting for soap suggests that it is not such a terrible hardship "as it appears at first sight."

When Cleaning China.

To remove spots and tea stains from china, the following is excellent: Dampen the spots with water and rub liberally with salt.

This Is Horrible.

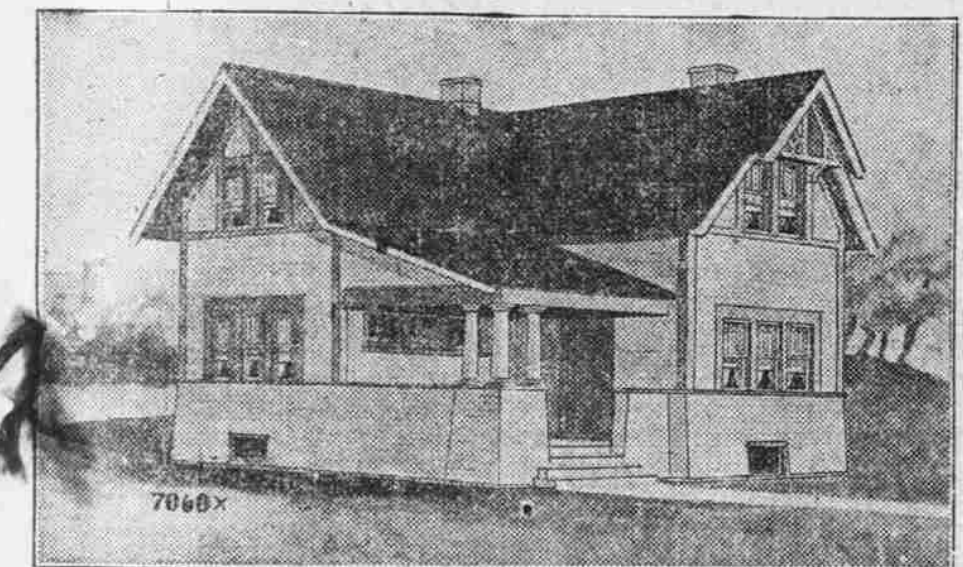
"Do you believe the tangles on the beach perfectly proper?"

"No. That's contrary to all the laws of nature."

"I'm surprised to hear you say that."

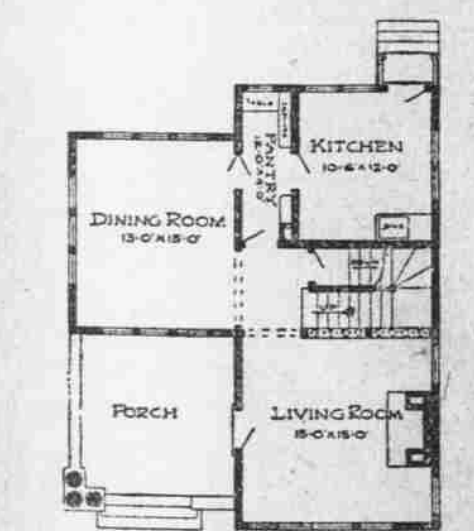
"What makes you think so?"

"It's been my observation that it's on the beach the most tan comes."



7060x

against low temperature by using building paper and other nonconductors of heat and cold. Then when you consider that during the ordinary winter, even in the northern states, we have only a few days of extreme cold against 50 weeks of moderate or warm weather, this objection fades into insignificance. The fact is most of our weather hovers around the freezing point, thawing a little in the daytime and freezing at night. It is easy to keep even a large house comfortable all through with such a temperature and you can keep part of it warm



First Floor Plan

the coldest days if the house is well built.

We value light and fresh air more than our grandfathers did, because we know more about the value of such things in regard to health. We understand that people who live in the open air and sunshine usually have very little use for the doctor. We have figured it out scientifically, so we know the reason why.

It is easy to lay out a house of this kind into good, comfortable rooms, properly connected for convenience as well as looks. Some house plans are a great puzzle to an architect, but this kind of a plan comes easy. You have space, the different exposures; you have room for doors where you want to put them and you have a convenient corner where you can put in a good, comfortable stairway designed for looks as well as service.

When it comes to heating, you can place the furnace under the front hall and carry short pipes to each room and you can carry the hottest pipe to the bathroom, where it is most needed.

The plan presents a good many advantages and very few disadvantages. Commencing with the front porch there is an advantage in having it

detached on two sides by the house. Porches as large as this are often furnished with easy chairs, tables, and even lounges and rugs on the floor.